



PRIMER OF PROMISE, by freedom unfurled.
Banner of hope to a waiting world!
Shining above the murky clouds of wrong.
A rift in the murky clouds of wrong.
Clouds that shall roll from their beams of light
Till the whole round dome is blue and bright.

* If any man attempts to haul down the American Flag, shoot him on the spot!—JOHN A. DIX.

The Restoration of Law and Order in the South.

Slowly and tediously, yet surely, are law and order being once more restored to the afflicted South. The sudden collapse of the Confederacy—the sudden end of Military Law—left the states laden in rebellion in a condition little better than anarchy itself. The people were left without laws, and without officers to enforce such had they been on the statute books. The downfall of rebel power was sudden and complete. From the might of a great lion it fell quickly to the weakness of a cowering dove. A powerful Confederacy—powerful in extent, resources, population, statesmen, generals, armies—disappeared like a snow drift in April sunshine. To begin the work of dissolution, Gen. Lee uncovered the rebel capital, and after a few days of sullen struggle, yielded himself a prisoner of war, and surrendered his army—all that was left of it after Grant had fought it out to the end of the line. Following soon after this came the surrender of Johnston's army; then the capture of Davis himself, "the President," with various high officials of his "Government;" then the surrender of the armies of Dick Taylor and Kirby Smith; and following these, a general surrender of members of the rebel Congress, members of rebel legislatures, officers of the rebel army, and Governors of rebel states. And thus were the people of the South left in a condition of real anarchy, whose terrors were increased by certain aggravating causes and circumstances, such as the freedom of the former slaves, the disbanding of rebel armies, the soldiers of which resorted to theft, plunder and murder, the union in society of those who had fought in the rebel army with those who had cherished a lingering love for the Union—all these things united to unsettle the South and leave it in chaos and anarchy. The work of restoring law and order among such a population—reconstruction, as it is called—was second in its difficulty, importance and responsibility, only to that of subduing the armed rebellion.

What added immensely to the difficulty of restoring order, was, that while the rebels admitted their defeat under overwhelming numbers, they did not cease to be rebels at heart—did not cease to claim that the cause of the South was just, and that the Union only triumphed through superior force, and not through the justice of its cause. Arrant rebels, whose hands were red in the blood of the rebellion, audaciously claimed the rights of citizenship which they had so criminally forfeited. They claimed the right to vote; they claimed the possession of all their former property; they denied the lawfulness of confiscation and the validity of the emancipation proclamation; they affirmed anew their belief in the doctrine of state rights, and other Southern heresies. They went farther than language, and sought by acts to perpetuate their reign. They still defied the Government of the United States; they still hunted and persecuted loyal men; and, worse than all, they endeavored to re-enslave the freedmen.

In Virginia, for example, only rebels came forward to control the state. Affairs were similar in other states, and, taking all things in connection, the restoration of order in the South was one of the most difficult problems of statesmanship ever presented for solution. But Andrew Johnson is grappling with the great issues and duties of the day in a manner which gives assurance to the country that the South will in time be under the reign of law and order. It seems to be the policy of the Government to keep in each state formerly in rebellion a military force sufficient to execute all the orders of the civil officers. Provisional Governors are being appointed, from men known to have been loyal during the war, who are to be sustained by the military forces if need be. This system of government will doubtless be continued in each state, until a sufficient number of the people thereof assert their willingness to be loyal and prove their ability to preserve order and enforce the laws. It is for the people of the South themselves to say how long they shall be under the ban of the military power. By ceasing to be rebels in principle, by a hearty and earnest endeavor to support the Union and maintain all the laws of the Government, by evincing a disposition to be loyal and law-abiding, peaceful and industrious, they can again resume the responsibilities and

prerogatives of governing their respective states. But we need not expect the transition from rebellion to loyalty to be very sudden or complete for a long time to come. Those whose first efforts are dripping with the blood of murdered Union prisoners—those who have just thrown down the pistol and bayonet—will not at once become sincere Union men. But gradually affairs at the South will assume a better shape, and, sooner or later, under an Administration which meets out force and persuasion happily combined, the rebels will give up their tenets, and law and order, based on the immutable foundation of Liberty and Union, will universally prevail.

The County Convention.

The Union County Convention met on last Saturday at one o'clock in Firemen's Hall. Elsewhere in this paper will be found the Secretary's report of the meeting. The attendance was not very large, and no great interest was manifested in the proceedings. Perfect harmony prevailed, and the action of the meeting seemed to give universal satisfaction.

The following delegates—seven in number—were selected to represent the County in the State Convention: Capt. B. Nesbit, J. H. Brotherton, Isaac Strohm, Dr. C. H. Spahr, I. M. Barrett, Judge C. W. Dewey and H. J. P. Patton.

There was some diversity of opinion upon the question of instructing the delegates, and no definite action was taken. It is understood that our delegation will stand four for Brough and three for some other man.

The following Central Committee—which gave entire satisfaction—was appointed to serve for the ensuing year: A. Hiving, A. Trader, M. Barlow, E. H. Munger, Perry Hawes, A. M. Stark, Seth W. Brown, D. McMillan and H. P. Galloway.

Notes of Third Series of 7-30s Now Ready.

The demand for the Second Series of the 7-30 Notes was so great that the Treasury Department was unable to print them with sufficient rapidity to fill the orders. It will be remembered that a hundred millions were subscribed and paid for in a single week. The printing presses have finally surmounted the difficulty, and on Wednesday, June 7th, the deliveries of the Third Series commenced, which will be continued with the same promptness that marked the supply of the notes of the first and second series. It has been this interruption of delivery at the time of subscription which has given an appearance of a falling off in the popular taking of the loan—the great body of small takers being unwilling to pay their money unless they receive their notes right in hand, to carry them home. It is expected that after this week the daily subscriptions to the Seven-Thirties will run up into millions, as they will undoubtedly be stimulated by the opening of the farmers' wool markets East and West. It is not at all likely that the Government will ever again offer so desirable a security as these notes, and about two hundred millions only remain to be taken.

With the close of the war the national expenses will be vastly reduced, and investors must look for a sharp reduction in the rate of interest as soon as the present loans become due and can be paid off. There is no reason why the United States credit for money should ever again fall below its credit for courage. The same spirit that preserved the geographical integrity of the country will place its pecuniary integrity on a par with that of the most favored nations—and that will represent a rate of interest under rather than over four per cent.

Vallandigham on the Democracy.

Vallandigham has suddenly re-appeared in a letter addressed to the Democratic Association of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, in which he says, of what he calls the Democratic party:

"Without more of courage, more vigor, more audacity, if you please, in grappling with great questions as in former years, the Democratic party cannot, ought not to survive, and must give way to some other and more vital organization. If it is to remain in its present enervated state, at the beginning of a new epoch in public affairs, it were far better that it should be buried out of sight at once. Certainly I do not advise that it shall move without occasion, and waste its superfluous vigor upon the air. 'Rightly to be great is not to stir without great argument;' and it may be months before policies and issues are sufficiently defined to require it to act at all. But the re-appearing of consciousness and the lethargy of threatened dissolution are very different things."

Certainly! Let it be "buried out of sight at once." The people desire its absence much more than they do its company.

About thirteen hundred returned soldiers were entertained with a picnic and speech at Columbus on Wednesday.

Secretary Stanton has expressed himself forcibly in favor of the education of freedmen. He says he wishes there could be a school on every plantation.

A large colored delegation from Richmond has arrived in Washington to petition the President for redress for their grievances at the hands of the reinstated rebel city authorities and the negro-hating Generals. They present a long array of cruelties and persecutions.

The 74th Regiment on the gubernatorial Question.

By request we publish the following resolutions. It will be seen that the 74th takes strong ground against the nomination of Gov. Brough. All of our readers know that we favor the nomination of Brough; but the 74th has a perfect right to make known its feelings through the columns of the home paper. We cheerfully publish the proceedings.

HEADQUARTERS 74TH REGIMENT OHIO VETERAN VOLUNTEER INFANTRY, NEAR WASHINGTON, D. C., June 5th, 1865.

According to notice previously given, the qualified voters of the 74th O. V. V. I., met in convention for the purpose of choosing a delegate to represent them in the Convention to be held in Columbus, Ohio, on the 21st inst., to nominate candidates for the different State offices to be filled at the next fall election.

On motion of Chaplain McFarland, Lieut. Col. Findley was chosen Chairman, and Capt. W. T. Drummond, Secretary. Col. Findley stated in a few words the object of the meeting, after which Chaplain McFarland read the following preamble and resolutions which were taken up serially, and unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The officers and enlisted men of the 74th O. V. V. I. are now assembled to elect one of their number to represent them in the Convention to be held in Columbus, Ohio, on the 21st inst., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the responsible office of State Governor; and whereas, it is fitting and proper that they should give public expression to their views in reference to matters that deeply concern them as soldiers expecting soon to be citizens: therefore,

RESOLVED, 1st. That as our Regiment voted almost unanimously for the present incumbent of the gubernatorial chair, we have been almost unanimously disappointed in the manner and spirit in which he has officially acted toward the troops in the field—that especially in organizing new regiments to make officers of civilians who never heard the crack of a hostile gun, while he left old regiments that were injured to all the hardships and dangers of battle to become so depleted that few if any promotions could be given to soldiers who had earned them by long endurance, faithful service, and bravadoes,—and in consolidating old regiments against their will, taking from them in some instances the loved name and banners under which they had marched in triumph from Columbus to the Sea,—that in these things especially we regard him as having caused great injustice to be done to the old soldiers.

2nd. That while such men as Gov. Morton and Gov. Curtis have been ever zealous in looking after the interests of their troops, our Governor has seemed to us to manifest a general spirit of carelessness and indifference in regard to the minor interests of his troops, and therefore does not deserve their confidence or support.

3rd. That our delegate be and hereby is instructed to vote for General Cox, Samuel Galloway, or any other loyal, competent, decent man, in preference to the present incumbent.

4th. That we stand by the old flag, now and ever pledging undying fealty to the Government, Constitution, laws, and liberty represented by the flag, under which, and for which, we have fought during these four bloody years.

5th. That while from the lips of our hearts we mourn the loss of our late good and great President, we have full faith in his successor, Andrew Johnson, and we will stand by him in the great doctrines and policy which he has laid down, believing with him that "treason is a crime, and must be punished" to the full extent of the law. We believe that we have not, during all these years of battle and death, risked our lives and everything dear on earth for mere fun and just—not left the bones of tens of thousands of our brothers on a hundred battle fields merely that we should be called magnanimous in granting indiscriminate pardon to the wicked demons who were the leaders in causing and carrying on the rebellion.

Capt. John G. Hutchison was then elected delegate.

On motion it was resolved to request the Xenia papers and the Cincinnati Commercial to publish the above proceedings.

COL. R. F. FINDLEY, Chairman.
CAPT. W. T. DRUMMOND, Secretary.

A Reminiscence of President Lincoln.

Every interesting reminiscence of President Lincoln is eagerly read by the public. We find the following in the Western Christian Advocate:

On the day of the receipt of the capitulation of Lee, as we learn from a friend intimate with the late President Lincoln, the Cabinet meeting was held an hour earlier than usual. Neither the President nor any member was able, for the time, to give utterance to his feelings. At the suggestion of Mr. Lincoln all dropped their knives and offered, in silence and in tears, their humble and heartfelt acknowledgments to the Almighty, for the triumph he had granted to the National cause. The same source, the President was in a frame of mind peculiarly happy. To his wife he said: "The war is now about over; we have had a long and wearisome four years' sleep, and we must travel a little this summer and recruit. It must be without fuss or display. You must visit Bob that he must come home and resign his captaincy, and go to his books. Let him prepare to earn his living as I did, depending on his own hands and brain."

From North Carolina.

The Herald's Raleigh letter says: The conflict and scramble for office under the new order of things in North Carolina has already commenced among the politicians of that State. A number of candidates for various positions have been put forward.

In social and domestic affairs there is much clashing and turmoil, owing to the new relation toward each other in which the late masters and slaves have suddenly found themselves placed. Many of the proprietors wish the colored people to continue laboring merely for their subsistence, while the latter demand exorbitant remuneration.

Gen. Schofield has issued an order at Raleigh, prohibiting seizures of cotton or other products held in private hands, removing all restrictions on their purchase and shipment, and directing the quarter-masters of the department to afford all possible facilities for their transportation.

At the annual commencement of the University of North Carolina, at Chapel Hill, on the 1st inst., the graduating class was composed of only four students.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT IN VIRGINIA.

The World's Richmond letter says: The work of reconstruction goes on much more rapidly than one might expect after such an exhausting war, and gives rise to the hope that the reaction and reunion will be as sudden and complete as was the outbreak. In their conversation and bearing, the Virginians manifest a clear view of their situation and undeniable attachment to the Union. There is a large class who made every sacrifice and wished heartily that the South might be independent, and who now frankly admit that they are anxious to be good and loyal citizens, and express the determination to abide by the result of the war.

Military Governors for the South—Appointments.

New York, June 13.—The Times' Washington special says a strong feeling is finding expression among many leading men here, in favor of the policy of appointing Military Governors for some of the extreme Southern States, as far as South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama and Mississippi, and of keeping these States under strict military control until the people are once more thoroughly returned to their vocations, and the labor status of freedmen properly adjusted with their late masters. The efforts of the delegations from these quarters are not meeting with much encouragement. There are several prominent Generals, with fine executive abilities and cool heads, who can now be spared to settle the disturbed affairs of these States.

The New York Tribune says: "If we give the negro a bayonet, why can we not give him a ballot? If he gives his life to save the country, should we not give him a voice in its management? If four millions of negroes are to remain in serfdom, what guarantee have we that the hangry whites will not give us an other rebellion before we are permitted to elevate the race? It has taken four years of death and debt to open the door that debated the negro from civilization; shall the door be closed before the race is on the right side of the pale? 'Don't elevate the negro,' cries the Copperhead. 'Don't degrade the negro,' say we. It is not elevation to give a man his rights,—the right to live and work and obtain knowledge,—to worship God and live in peace. It is degradation to say to any one man, or any one class of men, that the opportunities given to others shall not be given to them; that the man of dark tinge and his children, no matter how honest, industrious, gifted or true, must remain forever on the borders of the promise land, while others live on the milk and honey. When will our people learn to do right? When shall we see and know that God's commandments are written on imperishable tablets, and that unless we walk according to their teachings our way is full of danger and sin?"

Jefferson Davis as a Prisoner.

From The Commercial Advertiser.

We learn through an army officer who witnessed the operation, that Davis was placed in irons at Fortress Monroe, as has been previously reported. It was not done, however, from a spirit of revenge and hate, or to render the position of the unfortunate man any more uncomfortable. After being confined in the casemate he became very intractable, stormed about the apartments, abused the guard, "berated the Government authorities, asserting that no Major-General had a right to consign him to such quarters," and threw his rations at the head of the attendant who brought them to him. The shackles were therefore applied to him, partly as a punishment, and partly as a precautionary measure, in the same manner as a refractory offender is manacled at Sing Sing.

North Adams is known as a pleasant village in the Berkshire section of Massachusetts. A few days since, a mysterious gentleman, a stranger, engaged board at the village hotel. He desired that no person would speak to him, except the landlord. He was good looking and well dressed. Several ladies attempted to make his acquaintance, but failed. Finally a bolder one appointed a committee of five to visit him. He eyed them and replied, "I am a stranger and a criminal. I was convicted in New York of a heavy crime. The Judge sentenced me to eight years in Sing Sing or to live in North Adams six years' term. I choose the latter." The ladies retired and the stranger was not again disturbed.

South Carolina.

The Herald's correspondent, writing at Charleston on the 10th, refers to the reception of the President's amnesty proclamation, and says it was being much discussed. It was opposed by the radicals and secessionists, and approved by the mass of the people. A meeting was held at Somerville on the 31st, at which resolutions were adopted requesting the citizens of each parish to take the necessary steps to call public meetings for the appointment of delegates to a general convention. This meeting was held previous to the receipt of the President's proclamation. Since then, all permission to hold political meetings has been withdrawn, to await the appointment of a Provisional Governor.

General Halleck has published a lengthy defense against the charges preferred against him in General Sherman's report. He claims that all his acts which are the subject of General Sherman's complaints were performed by order of General Grant, and that, therefore, the latter, and not himself, is responsible for them. General Stoneman has also addressed a letter to the Secretary of War, defending himself against General Sherman's assault.

John M. Batts and other prominent Virginians are in Washington, arguing with the President against the Pierpont Government.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

Arrivals.
Eastern (Columbus) Mail arrives 7:05 a.m.
Western (Dayton) Mail, " 11:55 a.m.
Northern (Indianapolis) Mail, " 8:00 a.m.
Southern (Springfield) Mail, " 7:20 p.m.
Southern (Springfield and Yellow Springs) Mail, " 8:25 a.m. and 7:05 p.m.
Southern (Cincinnati and Way Mail) " 11:59 p.m.
Departures.
Eastern (Columbus) leaves at 8:25 a.m. and 7:20 p.m.
Western (Dayton and Way Mail) at 12:05 p.m.
Northern (Indianapolis) at 7:16 a.m.
Southern (Springfield) at 7:20 p.m.
Southern (Springfield and Yellow Springs) at 8:30 a.m.
Southern (Cincinnati) at 7:16 a.m.
Southern (Cincinnati and Way Mail) at 4:10 p.m.
Yankee mail, arrives daily (except Sunday) at 10:00 a.m. and leaves at 5:00 p.m.
Letters should be at the Office one-half hour before the time of departure.
WM. LEWIS P.M.

R. S. FINLEY & CO.,
NO. 12, MAIN ST.,
XENIA, OHIO,
PATTON'S OLD HOUSE.
DEALER IN

DRUGS
MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,
Pure Liquors of all Descriptions,
FOR MEDICAL PURPOSES,
Lead, Oil, Varnishes,
Dry and Mixed Paints,
PAINT & VARNISH BRUSHES,
FRENCH & AMERICAN
WINDOW GLASS
TRUSSES,
SUPPORTERS & SHOULDER BRACES,
All the popular
Patent Medicines.

We have a complete stock of
LADIES' TOILET GOODS,
including among many other things,
Fine Extracts, and Hair Dressings,
FANCY SOAPS,
Tooth Soaps and Paste,
NAIL AND HAIR BRUSHES,
Prescriptions Filled Carefully Day and Night.
If you want a
Good Clothes Wringer,
One that will pay for itself in six months in saving
Clothes, go to

Bigger & Fleming's Store and Tin
Store, Detroit Street,
and get one and try it. If not satisfied, return
money.

NEW SPRING DRY GOODS, &c.

SPRING GOODS,
Bought since the great fall in Gold and Cotton, at
RIDENOUR & BEALL'S.

Hosiery, Gloves, Shoes, Hats,
A fine line of
Cassimere and Men's Wear,
of all kinds, at
RIDENOUR & BEALL'S.

Balmorals, Hoop Skirts,
BONNETS,
Ribbons and Flowers,
AT
RIDENOUR & BEALL'S.

Shawls, Gingham and Checks,
HICKORY TOWELLINGS, &c.
—AT—
RIDENOUR & BEALL'S.

CALL AND SAVE YOUR MONEY.
mar 17

SECOND
Purchase this Spring.
MAY 19, 1865.
GREAT BARGAINS IN
DRY GOODS.
One of the largest and best stocks of
DRESS GOODS,
In the city, embracing all the new and beautiful
SILKS OF THE SEASON.
Great Fall in Gold—Goods Based
on Gold.
At the Cash Store of
A. THIRKIELD.

Will be found a very large stock of everything kept
in a First Class Store.
PRINTS, GINGHAMS, SHALLS, SILKS,
BOMBAZINES, BERGAS, GRAPE MAR-
RETS, LUSTERS, LACE GUILLS, all
grades and prices of GLOVES,
FRENCH and AMERICAN
CORSETS, NAPKINS,
TABLE LINENS,
8 1/2 A W. L. S.
a superior assortment, HOOP SKIRTS, Du-
plex and the New Invented Elastic; with a
full stock of other good makes.

Men and Boys' Wear,
HATS and BONNETS
For Ladies and Misses.
All the above will be sold for Cash at Small
Profits. Come and see us.
may 19 A. THIRKIELD.

Purchased Since April 10, 1865.

NICHOLS & BLACK
Have received their
SPRING STOCK
purchased at the
Lowest Price of the Season.

We will sell our
Ready-made Clothing
at Reduced Prices—at lower prices than the same
quality of Goods brought one year ago. Our
stock of Ready-made Clothing has been principally
made to order in the

BEST EASTERN MARKET.

and is:
Superior in Quality and Style
Of Goods, Trimmings and Manufactures.
Our present prices are as low as the Prices of
other Houses, for Goods not equal in style or su-
perior in quality. An assortment of

BOYS' CLOTHING

Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings.
Garments made to order with our usual care, and
at reduced prices.

FURNISHING GOODS.

A choice and complete assortment.
Hats, Caps, Shirts, Gaiters and Silk Under-shirts,
Linen, Silk and Paper Drawers, Socks,
Linen and Paper Collars, Ties,
Boys' Shirts, Gloves, Suspenders, &c., &c., &c.
All at the lowest prices of the season. As usual
we keep a stock of Military GOODS and
TRIMMINGS, and have put the prices on a
PEACE BASIS. Will sell Jackets and Blouses
at one-third the price of one year ago. "National
Guard" come and see.

CUTTING DONE

With the same care as bestowed upon customers
garments.
Our assortment is fuller than ever before, and
style reasonable and attractive. We are dis-
tinctly to offer Goods at prices that will induce
those to buy who wish clothing that will give
them permanent satisfaction.

NICHOLS & BLACK,
Xenia, May 1st, 1865.

Extraordinary Announcement!

Purchasers can avail themselves of the
LAST HEAVY DECLINE IN PRICES.

MERRICK, MCCLURE & CO.,
would announce to the public that having made
their purchases since the latest decline in prices,
they will be prepared to offer

NEXT WEEK

A Large and Splendid Stock of

Dry Goods,

DRESS GOODS & CARPETS
AT STILL FURTHER REDUCTIONS.

We are enabled to do this from the fact that we
purchased our stock during the latest severe panic,
at from 20 to 30 per cent. below the prices then
prevailing; who made early purchases. We offer
PRINTS, FAST COLORS, 18c.
MUSLINS, 25c.
MUSLIN DELAINS, 30c.
in new and beautiful styles.

A L P A C C A S
in new and choice colors at
75c., 87c., and \$1.00;
worth two weeks since,
1.00, 1.25, AND 1.50.

Choice New Style Dress Goods
At Similar Reductions.

Purchasers will obtain some idea of the
GREAT DECLINE
that has taken place during the last fortnight, by
examining our Stock.

NOW IS THE TIME FOR

BARGAINS
MERRICK, MCCLURE & CO.
mar 10 Main street, Xenia, O.

Greene County Probate Court.

THE following Executors, Administrators and
Guardians have filed their accounts for settle-
ment with the Court and the same will be for-
warded on the 15th of July, A. D. 1865, to-wit:
James C. McMillan Executor of Jesse Lawhead's
Estate.
Henry Routledge Administrator of the estate of
Michael Fothergill.
The Estate of Samuel Rabbe, dec'd: John South
Administrator of the Estate of Wm. P. Scott, dec'd.
William S. Horton Guardian of Brian Finner's
Estate.
James M. Barber Guardian of Jane A. Tweddy's
Estate.
T. MARSHALL, Probate Judge.

BIGGER & FLEMING'S

is the place to buy
Good Cook Stoves and Tin Ware
Every thing warranted to give satisfaction.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. U.S. 7-30 LOAN THIRD SERIES, \$230,000,000.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury,
the undersigned, the General Subscription Agent
for the sale of United States Securities, offers to
the public the third series of Treasury Notes, bear-
ing seven and three-tenths per cent. interest per
annum, known as the

7-30 LOAN.

These notes are issued under date of July 15,
1865, and are payable three years from that date in
currency, or are convertible at the option of the
holder into

U. S. 5-20 Six per cent. GOLD-BEARING BONDS

These bonds are now worth a handsome premi-
um, and are exempt, as are all the Government
Bonds, from State, County, and Municipal Tax-
ation, which adds from one to three per cent.
PER ANNUM TO THEIR VALUE, according to the rate
levied upon other property. The interest is pay-
able semi-annually by coupons attached to each
note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or
banker.

| THE INTEREST AT 7-30 PER CENT. AMOUNTS TO | |
|---|----------|
| ONE CENT PER DAY ON A \$50 NOTE. | |
| TWO CENTS " " " " " " " " " " " " | \$100 " |
| TEN " " " " " " " " " " " " | \$500 " |
| 20 " " " " " " " " " " " " | \$1000 " |
| \$1 " " " " " " " " " " " " | \$5000 " |

Notes of all denominations named will be
promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions.
The Notes of this Third Series are precisely simi-
lar in form and privileges to the Seven-Thirties
already sold, except that the Government reserves
to itself the option of paying interest in gold coin
at 6 per cent. instead of 7-30ths in currency.
Subscribers will deduct the interest in currency up
to July 15th, at the time when they subscribe.
The delivery of the notes of this third series of
the Seven-Thirties will commence on the 1st of
June, and will be made promptly and continuously
after that date.

The slight change made in the conditions of this
THIRD SERIES affects only the matter of interest.
The payment in gold, if made, will be equivalent to
the currency interest of the higher rate.
The return to specie payments, in the event of
which only will the option to pay interest in Gold
be availed of, would, we believe, equalize prices
that purchases made with six per cent. in gold
would be fully equal to those made with seven and
three tenths per cent. in currency. This is

The Only Loan in Market

Now offered by the Government, and its superior
advantages make it the
Great Popular Loan of the People.

Less than \$250,000,000 of the Loan authorized
by Congress are now on the market. This
amount, at the rate at which it is being absorbed
will all be subscribed for within sixty days, when
the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as
has uniformly been the case on closing the subscrip-
tions to other loans.

In order that citizens of every town and section
of the country may be afforded facilities for taking
the loan, the National Bank, State Banks, and
Private Banks throughout the country have gen-
erally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Sub-
scribers will select their own Agents, in whom they
have confidence, and who only are to be responsi-
ble for the delivery of the notes for which they re-
ceive orders.

JAY COOKE,
SUBSCRIPTION AGENT, PHILADELPHIA.

May 15th, 1865.

Subscriptions will be received by the
FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Xenia.

25c " " " " " " " " " " " "
June 2.

NEW BOOKS

That Are New.

ST. PHILIPS,

By the author of Rutledge.

Husbands and Homes,

By Marion Heland.

At Anchor,

A Story of Our Civil War.

Studies for Stories,

By Jean Ingber.

Second Series of Graver Thoughts
of a Country Parson.

SPURGEON'S SERMONS.

8th Volume.

ATLANTIC MONTHLY

for June.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE

for June.

Our Young Folks

for June.

—ALSO—
Fresh Supplies of Skirmishes and Sketches,
by Gail Hamilton; Christian's Mist